

# 2011 Annual Water Quality Report

## TAYLORSVILLE – BENNION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT



*Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District received the award for "Best Groundwater" at the September 2011 AWWA Intermountain Section taste test in St. George, UT.*

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe, dependable and affordable supply of drinking water.

## Water Emergency Preparedness

Water is an essential element to survival and a necessary item in an emergency supplies kit. Following a disaster, clean drinking water may not be available. Your regular water source could be cut-off or compromised through contamination. Prepare yourself by building a supply of water that will meet your family's needs during an emergency.

## How Much Water Do I Need?

You should store at least one gallon of water per person per day. A normally active person needs at least one gallon of water daily just for drinking however individual needs vary, depending on age, physical condition, activity, diet and climate.

- One gallon of water per person per day, for drinking and sanitation.
- Children, nursing mothers and sick people may need more water.
- Keep at least a three-day supply of water per person.

## Emergency Preparedness Resources

**Be Ready Utah** - [www.beready.utah.gov/beready/family/water.html](http://www.beready.utah.gov/beready/family/water.html)

**FEMA** - [www.ready.gov/water](http://www.ready.gov/water)

**Salt Lake Valley Health** - [www.slvhealth.org/programs/emergencyPreparedness/index.html](http://www.slvhealth.org/programs/emergencyPreparedness/index.html)

**Taylorsville City** - [www.taylorsvilleut.gov/emergency\\_preparedness.main.html](http://www.taylorsvilleut.gov/emergency_preparedness.main.html)

# TEST RESULTS

The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
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## MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	< 5%	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Jan-Dec 2011	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. Coli</i>	N	ND	N/A	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. Coli</i> positive	Jan-Dec 2011	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (surface water and ground water sources)	N	0.02 – 2.84	NTU	N/A	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water and 5.0 for ground water.	2011	Soil Runoff

## RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Alpha emitters	N	ND – 12.8	pCi/L	N/A	15	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	N	ND – 6.0	pCi/L	N/A	50	2011	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium	N	ND – 3.0	pCi/L	N/A	5	2011	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

## INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Arsenic	N	ND – 2.2	ppb	N/A	10	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	ND – 203	ppb	2000	2000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper a) 90% results b) # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a) 129 b) 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride	N	0.3 – 1.2	ppm	4	4	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead a) 90% results b) # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a) 4.0 b) 1	ppb	0	AL=15	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Mercury	N	ND – 0.2	ppb	2	2	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.2 – 3.7	ppm	10	10	2011	Excess fertilization
Selenium	N	0.0 – 7.2	ppb	50	50	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	5.4 – 230	ppm	No MCLG or MCL has been established by the EPA		2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	6.0 – 220	ppm	500	1000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	28 – 600	ppm	1000	2000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits

## DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	ND – 85.4 Avg. 28.7	ppb	N/A	80	2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	ND – 71.4 Avg. 18.6	ppb	N/A	60	2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## How to Read the Chart

### TABLE Definitions & Abbreviations

**ND/Low - High** - The lowest and highest values detected in multiple sources.

**Date** - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates “may” seem out of date.

**(ND) Non-Detects** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**(NE) Not Established**

**(ppm) Parts per million**

**(ppb) Parts per billion**

**(ppt) Parts per trillion**

**(pCi/L) Picocuries per liter** - A measure of the radioactivity in water.

**(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit** - A measure of the clarity of water.

**(AL) Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level** - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

## Drinking Water Source Protection Plan

Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that has been developed to minimize or eliminate any potential pollution to the water supply. It also provides more information such as potential sources of contamination, our source protection areas, and management strategies. It has been determined the District has a low-medium susceptibility level to potential sources of contamination, such as the use of home fertilizers or leaking under ground storage tanks. If you have any questions or concerns about this program please call our office at (801) 968-9081.

The protection of groundwater resources takes the effort of everyone who lives in the Salt Lake Valley. Proper use and disposal of fertilizer, pesticides, used motor oil and paints are one area that you can make a difference. More information on managing household hazardous waste can be obtained by contacting Salt Lake Valley Health Department at (801) 313-6697.

## Additional Sources of Potential Contamination

One source that is often overlooked, but has the potential to become a very serious threat, is the household garden hose. When used for cleaning drains, applying landscape chemicals, using a pressure washer or even just left lying where drainage accumulates, a garden hose can create a hazard to your health. Contaminated water, under the right conditions, may be back-siphoned into your drinking water through your hose. To prevent this from happening at your home you can easily install a Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker on your outside hose faucets. This device is specifically designed to keep undesirable substances from entering into your drinking water. This simple step can help protect everyone's water from becoming contaminated. Hose Bib Vacuum Breakers can be purchased from most home improvement and plumbing supply stores.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the District's office at (801) 968-9081.

## Need More Info?

As shown by the Test Results table, the system had no violations. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Through monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

In addition to the sampling outlined in the Test Results table, Taylorsville-Bennion samples for Volatile Organic Chemicals, Pesticides, Unregulated Organic Chemicals and Unregulated Pesticides. The District is continually monitoring for over 120 different drinking water contaminants. These additional chemicals were not detected. If you would like a list of the specific Pesticides and/or Organic Chemicals that we sampled for, please contact our office at 968-9081.

## Additional Explanations

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

## Flouridation

In accordance with the Salt Lake Valley Health Department, Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District has been adding fluoride to your drinking water since October 1, 2003. The amount added by the District combines with the naturally occurring fluoride in your water to provide a concentration level of approximately 0.7 mg/l at your tap.

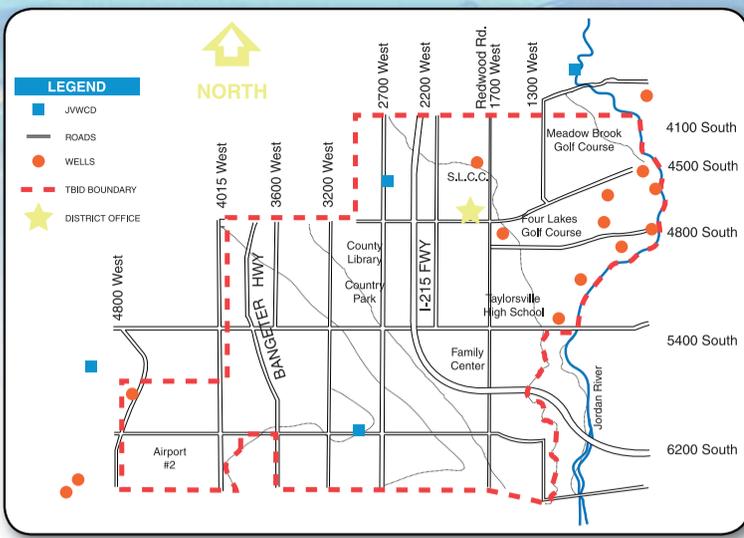
# WATER CONSERVATION

is a way of life. Water conservation habits that are developed when there is ample snowpack will help sustain the water supply through growth and dry years. Taylorsville-Bennion suggests the continuation of the following water conservation habits:

- Water between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m.
- Adjust watering frequency according to the weather and season
- Check and repair leaking pipes, hoses, sprinklers
- Install water saving showers heads and toilets
- Do not use toilets as ashtrays or wastebaskets
- Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks

## WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The majority of the District's water supply is pumped from wells that draw from the Salt Lake Valley Principal Aquifer. On occasion additional water supplies are purchased from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD). Water received from the JVWCD is treated surface water primarily from the Deer Creek and Jordanelle Reservoirs.



### FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEB SITES:

Taylorville-Bennion Improvement District [www.tbid.org](http://www.tbid.org), Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District [www.jvwcd.org](http://www.jvwcd.org) or the State of Utah [www.conservewater.utah](http://www.conservewater.utah)

## IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water. Because Taylorville-Bennion Improvement District only produces ground water, we do not sample for cryptosporidium, but the wholesale surface water received from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) has been tested for its presence. JVWCD has reported to the District that they have not found any cryptosporidium in their water.

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Taylorville-Bennion Improvement District employees work around the clock to provide safe drinking water to every tap. If you have any questions or concerns about your drinking water quality, please call our office at (801) 968-9081.

Our regularly scheduled board meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 3:00 p.m. in the District's offices located at 1800 West 4700 South. Because the exact time of each month's meetings can change, please call the office at (801) 968-9081 to verify the current month's scheduled meeting time.

Taylorville-Bennion Improvement District is a proud member of the following professional organizations:

